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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS ON THE
ECONOMY OF NORTH VIETNAM

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ECONOMY OF NORTH VIETNAM

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UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY
LET AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUE AND
PRODUCTION, MOVE FORWARD!

[This is a full translation of an article by Nghiem Xuan Yem, appearing in Tin Tuc Hoat Dong Khoa Hoc (Scientific Activity News), No 1, January 1960, pages 6-8.]

The tropical agriculture of Vietnam has many natural potentialities for development. Agriculture has always been the most important element in our national economy.

Formerly, under thousands of years of feudal administration and nearly a hundred years of colonial oppression, plus some 15 years of hellish war, our agricultural production was impeded and sabotaged; our agricultural technique remained rudimentary and backward; our peasants were prey to exploitation, starvation, and hardships.

However, under the leadership of the working class, the Indochinese Communist Party, and the Viet Nam Loa Dong, the August Revolution gained victory and the people's democratic regime was established! The Vietnam Democratic Republic was born. Then the national salvation resistance achieved greater victories. Peace was restored, land reform was fulfilled, the North completed a national and democratic revolution, and is now switching to the transitional phase of the socialist revolution.

Throughout this revolutionary, heroic, and glorious struggle, Vietnamese peasants rose up and unceasingly fought for production in the face of all difficulties; agricultural technique and production in the North have made firm steps forward to realize extremely great achievements as well as fundamental innovations.

Agricultural production in the North has won great victories after three years of economic recovery. It is now developing further with the three year plan of socialist economic development and reform. Since this revolutionary change during 1958 in the North, our agricultural production has won unprecedented victories, particularly in the domain of food production. The victorious mua crop of

1958 brought the total rice production of 1958 to 4,570,000 tons. The good results of the chiem crop of 1959 and that of the recent mua crop raised the total rice production of 1959 to above five million tons.

Food production unceasingly broke pre-war records (total food production for 1939 was 2,407,000 tons). This is the greatest and most fundamental economic and political victory scored by our agricultural production.

In the old regime, for thousands of years, our people were hungry and miserable despite the fact that our land and rice fields are fertile and our peasants hard-working. In the North particularly, the lean period between crops had formerly been a chronic calamity; one hardly can imagine that North Vietnam would ever be able to provide enough rice, corn, and sweet potatoes to fight starvation, and also have food for storage or export.

Under the leadership of the working class and the Party, coupled with the superhuman effort of our peasants, during the past 15 years, especially since 1955 to the present, it is obvious that the North has liquidated the annual lean period between crops, has had sufficient food supply and a quantity of food for storage, plus a quantity of rice and corn for export.

The victory of food production means the victory of the main section of agricultural production since it creates favorable conditions for the development of other agricultural production branches: agricultural plants, cattle raising, forestry, fishery, and handicrafts. The first progress scored by Vietnamese agricultural production during the past few years has proved this trend; and the prospect of agricultural production for the coming year and long range plan is that of solid and record-breaking progress and overall victory.

The progress of agricultural production goes hand in hand with that of agricultural technique.

Since the August Revolution, more particularly since the restoration of peace, agricultural production in the North--impeded and backward as it was since time immemorial under the old regime--has made much progress in farming technique. This progress materialized in ever-expanding

technical improvement movements through emulation campaigns for increased production and crops; it aimed at realizing the production plans of every crop each year.

Increased production and crops is the motto for the development of agricultural production in all state plans. To be more specific, following land reform, our peasants owned rice fields and became so enthusiastic in fertilizing their lands and raising cattle that progress in agricultural technique is even more obvious.

Then expansion of the movement of exchanged labor and cooperation brought with it the improvement of farm implements. Since the campaign for the success of the 1958 mu crop, throughout 32 zones and provinces of the North, there were enthusiastic mass movements of support and practice of new methods; deep ploughing, increased land fertilization, denser cultivation, and so forth.

From the routine of no fertilizer or one to two basketful of fertilizer for each sao of land [sao is a land measure unit equivalent of 360 square meters.], our peasants have begun to realize the motto: end methods of cultivation without fertilizer; they have also used from ten to fifteen basketfuls of manure to fertilize each sao of land.

The cooperatives have even used as many as twenty to thirty basketfuls for each sao. Furthermore, during many recent crops, tens of thousands of tons of chemical fertilizer have been used for the rice fields of the North.

From the tradition of sparse rice planting--sixteen or nine sheaves or even less per square meter--our peasants have boldly changed their habits and switched to dense planting--25 to 30 sheaves per square meter. The cooperatives go even further, planting 40 to 50 sheaves per square meter.

From the use of the traditional plough which can go only seven or eight centimeters into the ground, many labor units and cooperatives have switched to the new model plough which can dig from ten to twelve or even 15 centimeters into the ground. At present, a number of cooperatives have even requested tractors for ploughing.

In addition, in the selection of seed, prevention of epidemics, and extermination of insects to protect crops and cattle, our peasants have begun to apply scientific methods: cross breeding, preservation of plant life, and veterinary. Superstition regarding damages to the crops caused by insects, or cattle deaths caused by epidemics, has considerably decreased.

Technical progress in agriculture is also concretely shown in the mass movement of experimental farming. The cooperatives have prepared many rice fields during each crop for experiments in manure fertilizing, dense planting, improvement of land, and so forth. As a result, tens of thousands of experimental rice fields tended by our peasants and cooperative members have made a valuable contribution to the shaping of ideas on technical improvements for practical use; furthermore, in the practical application of new techniques in production, our peasants have set forth many subjects for fundamental research in agrobiology, agrochemistry, agrology, microbiology, etc.

Thanks to this constant progress in the improvement of agricultural techniques, together with the successful prevention of drought and floods, the productivity of the land has been greatly increased. This has resulted in greater victories in agricultural recovery and development in the North during recent years. The following data will attest to this rapid progress compared with the traditional backwardness of our agriculture.

Average production of the chiem and mua crops combined:

- 1939: 13.04/quintals per hectare
- 1955: 16.20/quintals per hectare
- 1956: 18.12/quintals per hectare
- 1957: 18.02/quintals per hectare
- 1958: 20.18/quintals per hectare
- 1959: 23.33/quintals per hectare

Such progress in our agricultural production and technique is due naturally to the heroic struggle and effort of our peasants. However, the decisive factor is still the leadership of the Party. The Party led the August Revolution to success, the resistance to victory, liberating North Vietnam from imperialist colonial oppression. The Party has led land reform to success, overthrowing the thousand-year sway of the feudalistic landowning class, liberating productive forces in rural areas, giving land and cattle to the peasants who have become masters of their own villages and rice fields. The Party is also leading, educating and organizing the peasant masses to follow the path of cooperativized agriculture. The Party has been clear-sightedly leading the successful recovery and victorious socialist development of our economy since the day peace was restored.

Land reform and cooperativization of rural areas are decisive factors in the progress of agricultural production and technique. Since the middle of 1958 to the present, experiences in the leadership and guidance of production activities and cooperativized labor exchange movements have shown us that the expansion of cooperatives, the development of production, and technical improvement are three closely related targets for activation of peasant masses. As agricultural technicians and scientists, we need to assimilate fully the above fact.

At present, there are more than 27,700 cooperatives covering nearly 44 percent of the peasant households. This is a new productive force, a new scientific and technical might which is powerfully growing. During recent crops, the leading role of cooperatives in the emulation campaign for production, technical improvement, and experiment has proved the above fact. We must lean on cooperatives to step up technical improvement; we also must guide all scientific and technical activities into serving the cooperativization campaign. This is a technical and scientific activity set forth in our national economic plan as well as in our plan for scientific research on technique.

On the path of progress, our peasant masses compete among themselves to develop production and improve technique while our agricultural scientists and technicians contribute their small but glorious share of toil.

We are being educated by the Party in all our activities; the Party points out the path for science and technology to follow, the path of socialist science, the path of Marx-Leninist science. This path has been proved by the unprecedented development of Soviet science in general, and of Soviet agriculture in particular. Science and technology in China and other brother socialist countries which follow this path are also developing with an ever faster pace.

The Party clearsightedly leads our scientific and technological activities through education in order to liberate us from the capitalist conception of science, just as the Party has led land reform movements to set peasant labor forces free from feudalistic production fetters.

During these years, under the impetus of the new revolutionary transformation, our entire nation supports the call of the Party and the Government to carry out socialist revolution in the North. The resolution adopted by the 14th congress of the party's central committee has pointed out that science and technology are the methods for solving the conflict between man and nature.

This is an indispensable factor in the building up of socialism. This has inspired us, and strengthened our love for science in all new duties and activities, in serving the socialist revolution and the cooperativization and development of agriculture. We will exert greater efforts in all activities in 1960--the final year of the three year plan, the year which has much historical significance to our nation, to our leading Party, to our democratic republic regime, and to President Ho, the supreme leaders of our people.

[dated] 19 December 1959

LET US REALIZE CLEARLY OUR DUTY, HEIGHTEN OUR DETERMINATION AND SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY, STEP UP AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND BRING IT TO AN OVERALL, RECORD-BREAKING, AND SOUND DEVELOPMENT

(Excerpts from the speech made by deputy premier Pham Hung on 16 February 1960, inaugurating the 1959 Agricultural Forestry Production Recapitulation Congress)

[This is a full translation of the speech by Pham Hung appearing in Nhan Dan, No 2162, 18 February 1960, pages 3-4.]

I. Achievement and Experience Acquired in the Leadership of Agricultural Production, and A General Review of 1959.

A. Production achievement of the mua crop and the entire year of 1959.

During the past year, in the light of resolutions adopted at the 14th, 15th and 16th Congress of the Party's Central Committee, with the strong encouragement of the Soviet seven year plan for building up communism, with a deep sympathy toward our brothers and sisters in the South, particularly since the struggle against the massacre of Phu Loi, our people throughout the North have exerted utmost efforts to overcome difficulties, to compete among themselves in production, construction, and all activities, and have scored great achievements. The 1959 state plan--the crucial and decisive year of the three year plan--has obviously been successful.

In the agricultural production field alone, many new vital and creative forces have arisen. The cooperativization of agriculture, with its popular nature, soundly and speedily developed and spread throughout all districts, and to the majority of villages bringing about three combined results: transformation of production relationships, improvement of technique, and socialist ideological education of our peasants and cooperative members.

Despite all difficulties, agricultural production has won great success. The value of the total agricultural output increased 8.2 percent over 1958. This is an important step forward. As far as grains are concerned, the chiem crop yield was far greater than that of any previous crop, surpassing even all mua crops before 1957; the yield of the mua crop was also better than that of any previous year. Rice productivity (chiem crop: 20 quintals 71 per hectare; mua crop: 24 quintals 13 per hectare; and annual output: 22 quintals 71 per hectare) and rice production (5,194,000 tons) of 1959 reached new peaks.

If our leadership is more realistic, more careful, more tightened, and more coordinated, we can attain even greater productivity and output.

On the basis of the intensification of the cooperativization and preliminary improvement of technique, particularly in irrigation and fertilization, the high productivity average realized on the large area covered by a cooperative, a village, or a district seems to be no longer individual in nature, but tends to become popularized. Agricultural production is over-all in nature at the beginning.

The production of cereals and industrial plants, as well as other agricultural products, surpassed that of 1958. The output of corn and sweet potatoes, as well as a number of industrial plants, has also increased.

The victory of our people in food and agricultural production and the rapid and revolutionary transformation of production relationships in the countryside have proved that the cooperativization of agriculture, taken as the main task in the political activities of our party in this new phase, is compatible with the principles of objective development and meets the urgent need for liberation of our peasant masses after the land reform. This victory and revolutionary transformation have demonstrated the soundness of the plans for building up an agriculture of diversified products and handicrafts taking food production as the center of interest and increased crops and productivity--especially productivity--as a motto.

Through the educational reform of party members and broad discussions on our two policies in rural areas and through Winter-Spring production activities, large masses

of peasants have overcome all difficulties. They have given up the tradition of toiling alone and separately which is the poor and hard way to do things. They have united themselves to work and produce in the socialist spirit, and thereby unceasingly developed their creativeness in collective labor. The successes won in the improvement and development of agriculture during the past year have revealed to us new and unlimited potentialities of rural areas in the North. The cooperativization of all localities in our country has clarified for us the great prospects of socialist agriculture in this tropical zone.

B. The main lessons on leadership of agricultural production in 1959.

Our activities on the agricultural front have made great progress. This is the main thing, and this is a fact. However we have also many shortcomings and errors.

I would like to point out only two main lessons learned from the practical leadership of agricultural production during the past year.

Apart from the experience of correct following of the people's way which is the core of cooperativization and technical improvement for the development of agriculture (which I already set forth in the report on the activation campaign for the 1959 mua crop), we must analyze and consider the following two problems:

1) In all our activities, we must have revolutionary enthusiasm as well as a scientific and objective attitude. The resolution adopted at the 14th congress of the Party's central committee required us "to start from the backward level of our agriculture in order to advance further."

In order to master nature, man can and must discover a set of principles to observe, to grasp, and to study them. In this way he can exercise these principles for the benefit of society and for the conquest and taming of nature." During the struggle on the agricultural production front, we must study thoroughly the nature of soil itself. We must consider realistic conditions to avoid subjective policies and plans for guiding and organizing production. To set too high or too low a production quota

target, due to inadequate understanding of our capacity, is to depart from reality.

The true revolutionary spirit does not mean only the will to achieve constant progress but includes the need to see reality. This means seeing advantages and disadvantages, difficulties. It means clear-sighted evaluation of potentialities, of objective and subjective sides, in order to utilize the advantages and to overcome difficulties and win victory.

In the realistic conditions of the revolution, apart from the aspirations of the leadership and the masses, there are still many objective factors (such as the level of production forces, the level of consciousness of the masses, the resistance to innovations, and so forth.) In making our policies as well as in implementing them, we must follow their development; we must analyze realistically all concrete facts to understand the objectives laws inherent in the nature of our agriculture. This will enable us to guide the cooperativization campaign, the improvement of technique, and the development of production, on the path of sound progress. In order to have a correct policy, to succeed in activities, and to obtain intended results, we must coordinate our thinking with the laws of objective reality. From now on, in leading agricultural production, we are determined to follow closely the above principles in order to win new victories.

The mua crop of 1959 developed at a very slow pace: compared with 1958, it increased only 1.5 percent in productivity and 2 percent in production volume. Meanwhile, as compared to 1958, the Winter-Spring crop increased 39.7 percent in productivity, and 44.4 percent in production volume.

Some comrades said that, at the start of the mua crop, some areas were flooded while others were drought-stricken and that the harvest suffered the consequences. This is only part of the truth. This is not the true nature of the problem. This does not satisfactorily explain the situation: While subjective conditions were basically favorable, and while natural elements did no real damage to the 1959 mua crop contrasted with its 1958 counterpart, nine out of twenty one agricultural units in the delta experienced decreased productivity (this is not to mention

that there are three among these units which used to occupy important positions as far as cultivated areas and production volumes are concerned). In addition, some ten units suffered an average loss of 100,000 tons at the harvest. Moreover, if we examined the problem in the above manner, we would be unable to find necessary measures to overcome the major part of the difficulty.

First, let us examine the causes of the drought.

Vietnam's backward agriculture is still largely dependent on nature. This is the greatest objective difficulty. We must fully realize its disastrous consequences. To realize this is to struggle to overcome it. This means a positive and earnest spirit of fighting to prevent dryness, to expand constantly the cultivated areas and to increase productivity and production volume.

Second, we have to realize that in the recent mua crop as well as in many previous ones, the area of drought stricken land created by our carelessness was not small. We do have the ability to prevent dryness in those areas. Nevertheless, our poor conception of leadership in the prevention and fighting of dryness has created difficulties. We have subjectively let the people drain water away. We have not led them to conserve water.

We need to seek the basic facts that slowed down the production of the mua. By our determination, our spirit of progress, our conception of responsibility, and our thinking method, as representatives of the Party and government we must direct the agricultural front.

In fact, if we had faced up to reality and learned from the experience of careless and myopic leadership, we would have redoubled our determination, learned from our experience, and worked on the mua crop through exploiting to the fullest the spiritual and material heritage left us by the Winter-Spring crop. If we had done that, we would have had greater success in the mua crop because in this crop we had better natural conditions than the Winter-Spring crop.

It was not five percent but 22 percent of the members of farm households which started our the mua crop. They were not inexperienced in the thorough application of the

chain work technique. They had some fifty million cubic meters of water to their credit in water conservancy campaigns, and actual experiences in deep ploughing, dense planting, seed selecting, and so forth. If we had adhered to our leadership line, our strong aspiration for progress, our deep and untiring political activation to maintain and develop enthusiasm and creativeness springing from the Winter-Spring crop among the masses, if we have exploited the possibilities of the cooperatives and work exchange movements on the one hand, and on the other, encouraged technical cadres, toiled with them in the study, analysis, and preliminary synthesis of the first results of the chain work technique in the mua crop, we could have attained higher productivity and output.

II. Clear Conception of the Main Significance of the Agricultural Production of 1960.

In 1960, reform and development of agriculture are still the central tasks of our national economy. The successful fulfilment of these task is the basis for victorious fulfilment of other tasks in the 1960 State plan. At the same time, it is good preparation for a favorable switching to the realization of the First Five Year Plan.

The direction for agricultural development in 1960 will be determined on the basis of the expansion and consolidation of the agricultural cooperativization movement, the over-all intensification of agricultural development with food production as the central target, coupled with intensified cultivation of industrial plants, cattle breeding, and forestry. Agriculture must not only solve daily food growing demands, but also increase food reserves for the people and State.

It must supply more material to industry, and further increase goods for export. It will thus improve the living standard of the people in general, and that of the peasants in particular.

The task of reforming and developing agricultural production in 1960 is very great. This reflects the development of the North's economy during the transition to

socialism as well as offering an excellent lesson in economy.

In 1960, we must do our best to expand and consolidate the basic and socialist cooperativization of lower levels of agriculture and the handicraft industry. We must also strive to realize state and private joint ownership in capitalistic privately-owned trade and industry. If we succeed in basic and socialist reform, we will solve contradictions between a progressive political regime and backward production relationships.

Then, a new situation will arise emphasizing even more a new crucial contradiction: the contradiction between the progressive socialist regime and the backward production force. Although this contradiction has appeared since the day the North engaged in the socialist revolution, it manifests itself more and more as the socialist revolution is intensified. It establishes far-flung socialist production relationships while becoming more and more violent as the socialist reform is completed.

Comrade Le Duan said: "According to the general law of social development, production force usually develops in contradiction to the backward production relationship that hampers it. Outdated and old production relationships must be wiped out to open the road for the development of production force. However in the present situation of the North, the development of production force is more backward than the development of the new production relationship."

In order to solve this crucial contradiction in the North's society--contradiction between the progressive social regime and the backward production force--Comrade Le Duan sets forth "the task of utmost development of the production for socialism. Only through socialist industrialization coupled with cultural and technological revolution can we build up this material and technological foundations." This is because, under socialism, the socialist industrialization of Vietnam will not intensify contradictions in our social development as it does under capitalism; on the contrary, it will ensure planned building of material foundations (sic) for the solution of existing contradictions and the successful building up of a socialist society.

At the present state of our economy, industrialization is a weighty subject and an economic necessity. V. Lenin said: "The material foundation of socialism can be only the mechanized and industrialized reform of agriculture."

In the North, an important condition for successful socialist industrialization is full utilization of the present developed and reformed agricultural foundation. Together with industry, agriculture is one of the basic producers of material for our society. The building of socialism requires full expansion of all economic relations between urban and rural areas and between workers and peasants. Agriculture and its production forces must be developed to boost the production of food and agricultural products, to expand the chief domestic market for industrial products, which our twelve million rural population and to replenish the reserve strength of industrialization and the force of the working class.

Vietnam is the only socialist country in the tropic zone. We must do our best to develop and utilize the potentials and advantages of a tropical agriculture; we must exert efforts to develop this tropical agriculture to contribute to the reinforcement of international co-operation within the socialist bloc in order to exchange tropical agricultural products for machines and equipment indispensable to industrialization.

The main goods consumed by our people are supplied by agricultural production. Therefore, we must develop agriculture, exploit its potentials and latent capacity to improve the present living standard of our people. Our Party has designated the cooperativization of agriculture as the main objective of the political task in this new phase.

It has named reform and development of agriculture as the keypoint for the entire three year plan for economic reform and development. The same holds true for cultural development, an indispensable condition for overcoming the contradictions between socialist industry and an economy of small landownership and diversified goods production. Thus can we eliminate the backward agriculture which is unable to catch up with a socialist industry.

III. Maximum Development of Agricultural Production is Vital for Further Intensification of the Collectivization of Agriculture.

Rural areas of the North are advancing on the path of socialism. Two reasons for this are: a) deep political confidence of peasant masses toward the leading Party; b) many worthy examples of increased productivity and income in the cooperativization movement.

Political and economic factors are dialectically interrelated and exert a strong reciprocal influence. The education and political activation of the masses must be stressed and considered as a priority. However, in the final analysis, the most fundamental and decisive factor is still the increase of productivity and increased income for cooperatives and their members.

Unceasing productivity and income increases require uninterrupted development of production force. Only on the basis of uninterrupted development of production force can unceasing productivity and income increases be assured. This illustrates the concrete nature of the superiority of agricultural cooperatives and guarantees unceasing and powerful growth in the cooperativization movement.

As we all know: the development of production force is part of the production process, whereas production relationships are its social form. In the production process of agricultural cooperatives, the production force and relationships are unified. However, in this unification, the agricultural production force is the major and decisive element while the cooperation-mutual assistance relationships--though having an influence on the pace of the development of the agricultural production force--are dependent on the agricultural production force.

I see the necessity reiterate these fundamental observations because in practical leadership and the guidance of agricultural production, there have appeared and continue to appear instances of severing the development and consolidation of agricultural cooperatives from campaigns for the improvement of farm implements and technique, and the development of production; another phenomenon is the lack of attention toward material conditions and foundations while switching agricultural cooperatives from a lower level to a higher one.

We must realize that, in the present situation of the North and its rural areas with the powerful development of the cooperativization of agriculture, the development of the agricultural production force is retrogressing compared with the development of socialist production relationships.

This major and basic contradiction is further stressed by the backwardness of our economy. However, the heaviest part of the responsibility falls on us--leaders of the agricultural front. It is high time we positively and urgently solved this problem for the future of the cooperativization and mechanization of agriculture, for the necessity of socialist industrialization of Vietnam and for improving our people's living standards.

First of all, I propose that we concentrate our attention on the following major questions:

Above all is the intensification of positiveness among the peasants, particularly the members of agricultural cooperatives by: ideological education, bettering labor organizations, improving business management, concentrating interest on the material life of the masses, the sound organization of emulation campaigns, the institution of sound price systems for agricultural products and cattle, the realization of good exchange relations between urban and rural areas, and so forth. This means an unceasing improvement in the social aspects of production, repartition, and exchange, so as to rapidly overcome the difficulties and contradictions that developed during the growth of the cooperativization movement.

At the same time, it is imperative that we correctly and seriously carry out all rural economic policies set forth by the Party and Government, especially policies for the encouragement of the development of agricultural production.

It is necessary to try our best to boost the positiveness of peasants and agricultural cooperative members because in the development of production force and production relationships, man is still the decisive element. Nothing from the improvement of organization and business management to the improvement of farming methods, farm implements, etc. can be separated from the enthusiasm and intelligence

of man. This does not mean that we care only for activation of the masses for longer work hours and faster pace in labor. This will prove impossible in the long run as it will tell on the health of workers and decrease labor output. The recent Winter-Spring crop has taught us a profound lesson in this regard.

Therefore, in order to develop production force and increase agricultural productivity, we must go beyond the improvement of farm implements. In the gradual advance toward mechanization and electrification of agricultural production on the basis of socialist industrialization and electrification of agricultural production on the basis of socialist industrialization, the immediate task is intensified improvement of farm implements. Due to the present concrete conditions in the North and the foreseeable future, there is no alternative to improving farm tools for boosting production and productivity. We must step up the improvement of farm tools combining invention, improvement, and creativeness.

We must lean on the masses in order to invent, to decide, to popularize, to improve, and to practice. In this way we shall bring farm implements from the level of being made of wood to being made of iron, from small models to larger ones, from simple to complex, from lower level to higher, from rudimentary to advanced.

This is our major task regarding existing tools. Improvement of farm tools is the premise and basis for realization of the mechanization and electrification of agriculture. This is also a development compatible with the present state of our agriculture.

In the development of agricultural production force, it is also necessary to pay utmost attention to cattle breeding. This activity supplies tractive force to our agriculture. The time necessary for the mechanization of our agriculture is still relatively long. Therefore, the tractive force in rural areas will have to depend chiefly on oxen and water buffaloes.

At present, we have only loose leadership in cattle breeding. The result is a fluctuating number of cattle. In some areas the figure fell to a dangerous point. This is a bad situation in socialist production.

Spring is the cattle breeding season. Spring cattle breeding plays a decisive part in the cattle breeding plan for the whole year. Tight leadership by all party and administrative levels can be a decisive factor in pushing this plan toward success and developing an effective agricultural production force.

The cooperativization movement is creating a relatively larger area for the development of an agricultural production force that we can insure sound and uninterrupted development of cooperativization. To separate the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives from intensification of agricultural production is to separate the form from the content. This will result in limitation of the sound and powerful development of the cooperativization itself.

Moreover, it will hinder the great and positive effects of the mutual assistance relationship of further development of agricultural production in the socialist regime.

The Central Committee of our Party, upon asking us to combine the strengthening and development of agricultural cooperatives with Winter-Spring production, has started from deep understanding of the dialectical relation between production force and production relationships, from the deep understanding that a firm hold on agricultural production helps decide the cooperation-mutual assistance relationship; at the same time, [the Party Central Committee] has made a correct evaluation of the decisive influence of the cooperation-mutual assistance relationship on the pace of the development of agricultural production force.

IV. Strengthening of Leadership in Ideology, Science, and Technology.

Ideological work has a particularly important and urgent character because we are carrying out a deep and radical revolution in rural areas to enable agricultural production to achieve powerful and speedy progress in order to meet the needs of the socialist industrialization.

Failure to evaluate the situation still persists among a number of our cadres and people. Favorable conditions do exist in abundance in our agriculture, but we do not

fully realize them. There are also many difficulties. However, we fail to see them and have no means to overcome them. Man's thinking must adapt itself to the actual situation and its inherent capacity for speedy changes.

Following the recent Winter-Spring crop, we have put on trial the idea of bypassing conditions which reality does not allow and forcing the masses to do what in reality is impossible. That was sheer necessity. Nevertheless, the immediate problem is that many things could have been done had we made the proper effort. However, a number of our cadres decided that those things could not be done, so they forgot about their leadership, and enjoyed themselves over whatever result they could get. This was wrong.

To carry out a socialist revolution, to build up socialism, to build up something that earlier generations before have failed, the Party request us "to start out from the backward state of our agriculture, to heroically struggle, to work hard, and to resolutely and persistently overcome difficulties."

To this end, "first and foremost, we must bring about a deep transformation of thinking within the Party so as to stimulate any progressive movements." The Party requests us to activate the masses' thinking constantly, to redouble their spiritual strength in order to spur rural areas to move forward.

We must pay special attention to the morale of cooperative members. We must constantly mobilize their positiveness, their notion of being masters of their own fate, their militant endurance, their diligence, and their creativeness. This is the true nature of the policy of the working class toward the masses. This is also the main basis for working in the way of the masses. The agricultural cooperatives are extremely good for the development of production.

However, this nature can be effectively and fully materialized only through planned and self-conscious activities of the cooperative members under the leadership of the Party and Government.

In the light of socialist truth, the more the peasants are bold in discarding old habits, thinking, and outlook, the more cooperativization can expand with drives for the improvement of technique of farm tools, and of productivity.

With the above problems under consideration, we must intensify education so that cooperative members will adhere to their socialist position, overcome their hesitation and shifting attitude in the face of collectivism, and fight the dispersive nature of an economy of small land-owners and the idea of individual labor and benefit.

There is great need to educate model cooperative cadres to be just and disinterested, to implement democratic management, to firmly fight bureaucracy and despotism. At the same time, must eliminate from the minds of the peasants, particularly cooperative members, the idea of depending on help and loans from the State.

We must combat their failure to pay taxes and debts, and their failure to sell grains and agricultural products to the State. We must patiently help our peasants to overcome their attitude of being satisfied with any result. We must encourage them to struggle for a better life.

If we pay special attention to the success of the political activation of the masses, we will positively create one of the most fundamental conditions for the creative activities of our peasants. We shall, thereby, exploit valuable motivating force in furthering agricultural reform at high speed. Let us strive to build up each of our agricultural cooperatives into a socialist school for our peasants.

Apart from the ideological problem, to speak of building up socialism is to speak of science and technology. The resolution of the 14th Congress of the Party's Central Committee has clearly stipulated: "Science and technology are two measures and means to solve the contradiction between man nature; they are an indispensable conditions in the building of socialism."

The resolution of the [Party] Secretariat concerning the strengthening of leadership in cultural activities, also stated: "In the management of cooperatives, factories,

offices--the grasp and practice of basic knowledge in culture, science, and technology, has actually become an urgent and deeply cherished need of every Party cadre.

The low cultural level of Party cadres is becoming a great obstacle to the rehabilitation of the North and the struggle for national unification. In the foreseeable future, if we do not raise the cultural level of cadres, workers, and peasants, we will suffer defeats in socialist reform and the building up of socialism. Therefore, the most urgent need is to intensify and guide well the campaign for cultural improvement."

In the immediate future the stimulation of agricultural production into an overall, record-breaking, and sound development requires an intensive study of science and technology so as to solve many problems in agriculture as well as in other fields. The development of science and technology is a fundamental need of the socialist revolution. The socialist revolution requires us to reform society and nature through the creative and conscious utilization of the laws and principles of social and natural sciences in all revolutionary activities.

In the struggle for national unification, we need to see that improvement of the material and cultural life of the people in the North, and a healthy and enthusiastic atmosphere of study in all rural economic installations in the North are great encouragements to all strata of people in the South who are fighting the policy of repression, exploitation, and obscurantism of the American-Diem clique.

The development of science and technology is not only a fundamental need of the revolution, but a popular need in the North in general, and in agricultural production in particular. To view the problem in the above perspective is to imply that Party leadership must be intensified in science, technology, and agriculture in a positive and urgent manner.

TO MAKE A FURTHER STEP IN THE 1960
STATE PLAN THE NORTH INDUSTRY IS
DEVELOPING RAPIDLY AND STEADILY

[This is a full translation of an article by Vu Quoc Tuan, appearing in Cuu Quoc (National Salvation), No 2952, 21 February 1960, page 1].

As in the story of the small boy of Phu Dong Village in the popular legend, the North of Vietnam has achieved miracles in socialist industrialization. From 1955 to 1960, state-owned industries have increased more than 20 times. Local industries have developed strongly. Improved handicrafts are now in the position to produce more, and improved privately-owned industries manifest, at present, the effects of new production relationships. Innovations take place every day, every hour in the North's industry.

In 1955, the North had only 17 state-owned plants with 14,600 workers. However, in 1959, we had already 117 large state-owned plants with more than 60,000 workers. In 1959, state-owned industry had increased 57.2 percent over 1958. Our young industry is changing the crippled organism which had been previously dependent on imperialism. In the past five years, the electricity branch has produced machines with a high degree of precision; the steel industry branch with the Thai Nguyen steel plant and various local steel industry installation, is being built up; we are also taking steps to build basic chemical centers producing fertilizers and other chemical products; centers of production of construction materials (such as cement, pre-shaped concrete parts, bricks, tiles, etc.) are being expanded; factories producing consumers goods such as fabrics, processed rice, sugar, canned foods, etc. have also developed.

In five years, the volume of production on a per capita basis has increased rather quickly: electrical power increased from 3.9 kwtt/hour to 14 kwtt/hour, coal production increased from 48 kilograms to 153 kilograms, cement: from 6.3 kilograms to 25.8 kilograms, phosphate fertilizer: from 0.5 kilograms to 2.9 kilograms, fabrics: from 0.65 meters to 5.13 meters, etc.

The year 1959 produced many more new goods: many types of machine tools, machines for the processing of agricultural products, mills, tile producing machines, silk weaving machines, improved models of ploughs, towboats, railway carriages, gold threaded fabrics, plastic articles, stationary articles including quality fountain-pens, enameled articles, etc.. In joint industrial enterprises, the output increased rather quickly, and volume and quality were better, and more new goods were produced.

The year 1960 with historic commemoration days, will open a new development phase in the socialist industrialization of the North. According to the State plan, the value of the industry and handicraft output will increase 19.2 percent over 1959. This will break down as follows: the state owned industry will increase 26.4 percent; handicrafts, 12.7 percent; state and privately owned industry together with cooperative enterprises, 20 percent.

In 1960, the State will also appropriate capital representing 43 percent of the capital invested in basic construction, to build up industrial installations. In 1960, electricity production will reach 255 million kwtt/hour, an increase of 22.6 percent over 1959.

The coal mining branch will produce 2,450,000 tons, an increase of 9.1 percent; apatite production will reach 450,000 tons, an increase of 77.2 percent; machine tools will increase by 113 percent; railway carriages, by 33.4 percent; barges, by 56 percent; lumber, by 16.6 percent; and bricks, by 41 percent; etc.

Our industry will increasingly produce more materials: machines, accessories, raw materials, farm implements, fertilizer, building materials, etc. so as to create conditions for the development of agricultural, industrial production, and basic construction.

At the same time, we will pay attention to the production of consumer goods to meet the increasing demands of all classes of the people: In 1960, the production of cotton fabrics will reach 82 million meters, an increase of 7.2 percent over 1959; various types of winter garments and underwear shirts will increase by 55 percent; processed rice will reach 440,000 tons; sugar: 13,300 tons; salt: 145,000 tons, etc. a great increase over 1959 levels of production.

Beside increasingly consolidating and developing at a great speed our state owned industry, we shall help organize the production and material management of handicrafts involving a manpower of more than 400,000 people who are now playing an important role in the production of goods necessary for production and consumption.

If the year 1959 saw most of the improvements in privately owned enterprises and industries under the form of state and private joint ownership, the year 1960 will witness more favorable conditions to develop production. In these enterprises, a new production system has been built, and the role of workers has been more important. Most of our property owners have tried their best to reform their ideas and participate in the enterprise management and production with a new attitude. All this fore-shadows new progress in state and private joint ownership directed toward the study of state owned enterprises and the struggle to produce more for socialism. Unreformed enterprises will achieve improvements in 1960.

They will originate more productivity and help property owners serve the people better.

The 1960 state plan is like an early Spring gust of wind, bringing fresh air to all minds and activating enterprises, industries and handicrafts of the North to strive to step up productivity and industrial production. In realizing the 1960 plan of industry and handicrafts production, the North makes firm steps into the first five year plan with an impressive scale of socialist industrialization.

STRENGTHENING OF LEADERSHIP IN
THE REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT OF
THE HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY

[This is a full translation of an article by Do Huoi,
Minister of Domestic Trade, appearing in Nhan Dan, No 2166,
22 February 1960, page 2.]

In 1959, the Party and Government had correct policies and appropriate measures to encourage handicraft production. By the end of 1959, the North had more than 82,000 installations comprising some 520,000 handicraft workers. This represents an increase of 265 percent over the 142,500 handicraft workers in the North in 1939. This is not to mention the more than 95,000 people engaged in fishing, the production of salt, and lumbering.

Up to now, handicraft production occupied about half of the total value of industrial and handicraft production. In the foreseeable future, handicrafts will continue to play a very important role in our economy. On the basis of cooperativization, of technical improvement of production, and of semi-mechanization, and mechanization projects, handicraft will exert their influence in many fields. This is an important complementary force for state-owned industry.

The handicraft industry not only produces various types of products which state-owned industry does not manufacture, but is also a bridge for workers to switch to industrial production for the training of skilled workers for industry.

At the same time, it is a foundation for the building up and development of local industry. The handicraft industry is an inexhaustible reinforcement of agricultural production. It creates new jobs for peasants. It also helps them earn more and enjoy a better life. The handicraft industry also produces a large quantity of products for export.

Moreover, it exerts a special effect on the conservation and development of folk art, and supplies objets d'art for export and for the people's cultural life. Therefore, the handicraft industry is not a temporary reinforcement but a long-range one of state-owned industry.

II

"Together with the building up and development of state-owned industry and in order to reinforce it, it is necessary to strengthen State leadership and help as well as state-owned economic assistance to handicraft industry. On the basis of grouping various branches and crafts according to the needs of the planned development of economy, following the path of cooperation-mutual assistance from the lowest to highest levels, coupled with improving technical conditions, we must daily guide the handicraft industry in its development to meet the quantitatively and qualitatively growing needs for goods in our society. This we must do in order to raise the living standard of our people and that of handicraft workers." (excerpt from the directive released by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee in April 1958).

To carry out this duty, it is necessary to realize political, economic, organizational, and technical measures in the handicraft industry.

First of all, it is necessary to propagandize and to educate handicraft workers to make them realize the benefits of consciously and voluntarily taking the path of collectivism and cooperation.

As of the end of 1959, some 65 percent of the total number of professional handicraft workers in the North had joined various organizations of cooperative production from the lowest to highest levels. Among these workers, were some 100,000 who joined production cooperatives and state-owned handicraft workshops.

In 1959, all handicraft cooperative production organizations produced a quantity of products valued at 450 million dong [monetary unit], representing 70 percent of the total handicraft volume.

Following the reorganization, and despite the fact that at the preliminary stage there were no noticeable changes in working conditions, many cooperative organizations overcame current difficulties and became more or less settled. They started to develop production in the direction of larger quantities, better quality, and lower cost. The average labor output of handicraft cooperatives increased from 20 percent to 30 percent compared to the days of lone and separate labor.

All handicraft cooperatives have concentrated on improving tools and techniques. According to still incomplete documents, 83 cooperatives in Hanoi and 21 others in Haiphong have realized semi-mechanization and are utilizing electricity in their production. They have switched from simple cooperation to division of labor and cooperation in production, thus increasing labor output from 100 percent to 500 percent.

Many new concepts were born from collective labor and production. Some increased labor output from two to thirty times. Economization of raw materials and finished materials was not neglected. The cost of more than 500 types of goods has dropped. The revenue of all handicraft cooperative organizations gradually increased and bettered the standard of living of handicraft workers.

These preliminary results show that only through following the path of cooperation, on the basis of cooperativization and improvement of technique, can the handicraft industry prosper. The results also show that the life of handicraft workers can be stabilized and improved by following this path.

III. Cooperativization of the Handicraft Industry

In 1959, cooperativization of the handicraft industry took a giant step. However, compared to the need for economic reform and development and the needs of the handicraft workers, this progress is still inadequate in many ways. As stated in the report made by Premier Pham Van Dong at the recent meeting of the National Assembly, this is the fault of the leadership. There is no lack of enthusiasm on the part of the masses.

In 1960, we must and can achieve the cooperativization of the handicraft industry. At present, many handicraft branches are relatively stabilized and handicraft production cooperatives have a greater attraction to handicraft workers. These are factors that help carry out the above task.

The main organizational form is the production cooperative. Side by side with cooperatives for supplying the handicraft industry, consumer cooperatives, and production cooperatives, we must concentrate on developing handicraft production cooperatives. As regard the main branches and crafts, due to the need to improve equipment for stepping up production, when conditions are favorable, we can merge many small production cooperatives into relatively larger ones or into cooperation workshops--a transitional form of local factories--or into local factories.

Concerning branches and crafts, such as the exploitation of forest products, fisheries, the salt industry, and miscellaneous crafts scattered all over the countryside, and rural supplementary crafts, it is necessary to give them an appropriate organizational direction based on the nature of each branch, each craft, and each locality.

However, whatever is decided, it is necessary to maintain the principles of unified management, separate control, and bookkeeping, special benefits for special crafts during a prescribed times, heightened professional levels, and encouragement to increase production.

It is imperative to grasp the basic principles of cooperativization of the handicraft industry, to positively avoid coercion, bureaucratism, and substitution of party cadres' labor in the place of people's labor. It is imperative to have tight planning for each craft and each locality. We must absolutely avoid formalism and machine-like imitation of one another.

All local Party and administrative levels must lead the movement to progress with a positive attitude, with strict avoidance of relaxation of leadership, or slowing down the movement by perfunctory or careless performance. Together with the expansion of cooperatives, it is necessary to strengthen and help them in sound over-all management.

IV

Reorganization of the handicraft workers means a change in the production relationship. The important point is that following this change in production relationship. The important point is that following this change in production relationship, we must work hard on developing the production force. This means we have to work hard on the improvement of tools, and production techniques. We have to raise the degree of socialist consciousness among the masses in order to intensify production, to increase labor output, to improve quality, to decrease costs, to develop our economy, to increase the income of handicraft workers, and to raise the general living standard of the people.

It is necessary to have an overall plan concentrated on the nature of each craft and each branch, going from the lower to higher levels. It is necessary to have a target and a center of interest for everything. From the improvement of tools and techniques, we shall advance to semi-mechanization, and from sectional mechanization to overall re-equipment. This will be the most complete and most radical revolution that has ever taken place among the masses.

Therefore, it is necessary to follow the way of the masses, to educate them patiently in thriftiness, in the building of cooperatives, in improved thinking and a socialist outlook, "to think and to do," to develop their positive attitude and creativeness in order to bring the movement to success. It is necessary to develop the spirit of self-sufficiency among the masses. This is a major point. At the same time, it is necessary to give them State assistance.

In the immediate future, a plan to solve the problem of raw materials is needed for smooth development of production. It is necessary to lean on the positive attitude of the masses and local initiative, so as to exploit local resources and to find substitutes for what we presently need. At the same time, we must economize on raw materials especially precious and imported ones.

It is necessary to realize planned and unified management of local handicraft cooperatives and industry. We must

consider handicraft cooperatives as an important section of local industry. A closely-knit combination of the building up and development of local industry with the cooperativization of handicrafts and the expansion of handicraft production is necessary.

Between handicraft and agricultural production, a close-knit cooperation is also needed, according to the slogans: supplementary crafts support main crafts, non-professional people help professional ones, mutual support between industry and agriculture, thereby guaranteeing the many-sided business of agricultural cooperatives and the steady progress of handicraft production cooperatives.

To carry out the above duties, it is imperative that we improve the outlook of cadres on politics, production, and the masses while they work on handicraft industry--particularly the cadres at stations for scheduling extra work days, collections, and purchases. It is necessary also to correct irrational areas in our policies, and in our systems for assigning extra work days, collections, and purchases, etc., so as to further develop the positiveness and initiative of handicraft cooperatives. It is necessary to launch a campaign for encouraging the consumption of locally made goods in order to increase production.

The State has given priority and special treatment to handicraft cooperatives in taxes, credit, the supply of raw materials, the distribution of products, etc. All organs must adhere to the above policies. State assistance is aimed furthering the progress of cooperatives and consolidating the socialist outlook in the cooperatives. Handicraft cooperatives should not have the attitude of parasites. They should advance on their own. They should consolidate their organizations and increase their production every day.

All local Party and administrative levels need to further strengthen their leadership in the handicraft industry. The management of the handicraft industry needs to be improved. These are indispensable conditions for improvement and development of the handicraft industry in order to obtain the desired results.

THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE 1960 STATE PLAN

[This is a full translation of an article by Le
Thanh Nghi, Minister of Industry, appearing in Nhan Dan,
No 2180, 7 March 1960, page 2.]

On the basis of the success of the 1959 plan, we are advancing toward realization of the plan for 1960, the last year in our three year plan. The responsibilities of the industrial sector under the plan should be based on the policies and industrial development mottoes of the three year plan and the responsibilities of the 1960 state plan.

They should come from the actual situation of all branches and units of the industrial sector. To fulfill responsibilities under the state plan, the main duties of the industrial sector should be as follows:

1. Strive to exploit all inherent potentialities of the old enterprises. Use well the equipment of the new enterprises to increase production. Insure overfulfilling of the production quotas set by the 1960 plan and the three year plan. Concentrate on stepping up electrical power production, including machines, coal, cement, bricks, tiles, lumber, textiles, paper, etc. Concentrate on producing more equipment and machines, and intensify production in plants and factories which have favorable production conditions.
2. Intensify the establishment and development of material production industries to provide materials, machines, and tools to all production branches. Concentrate on building power plants as well as steel and cast iron, machine, fertilizer and building material factories. At the same time, concentrate on building factories for the production of consumers' goods. Increase the supply of food and other goods for the needs of the people and for export.

3. Building up and develop local industry while concentrating on the consolidation of existing installations. Combine the construction of new installations with utilization of the potentialities of state and private owned enterprises. Shape all handicraft cooperatives into a network of local industry. Develop all branches producing materials serving agriculture, basic construction, communications and transportation. At the same time, develop branches that process agricultural, forest, and sea products, and consumer goods.

4. Strengthen and practice production management; continue improvement of the production steering machinery. Change and modify irrational systems and regulations, and create new ones. Strengthen technical management. Raise the level of economic estimates in all enterprises, plants, and prospecting units. Set realistic economic estimate in all sections of the plants, improve supply and consumption operations.

Concentrate on strengthening basic construction management. Exert efforts to fight against waste and graft. Intensify control of planning and construction techniques to guarantee work quality.

Step up the education of cadres as well as technical and professional personnel. Apply all forms of organization and all methods of education and training aimed at satisfying the needs of the 1960 plan and the five year plan.

5. Step up research and experimentation. Concentrate on research in production materials for agriculture, industry, and basic construction. Expand experimentation and research in light industry products and those of derived industries. Strive vigorously to find substitutes and to use rejected materials. Increase research personnel at central office and factory levels. Intensify study of the technology and science of socialist countries.

6. Concentrate on improving the material and cultural life of workers and cadres. Implement all systems of welfare. Insure the achievement of housing projects, the development of restaurants, the improvement of kindergartens. Intensify health operations. Step up physical

education and athletic activities. Carry out the revision of pay scales and pay increases in 1960. Extend the regime of salary based on the quality of products. Improve working conditions for the workers, and guarantee labor safety. Study and practice appropriate measures to improve the living conditions of workers, cadres at construction sites, prospecting groups, etc.

7. Make positive preparations for the first five year plan. Step up geological surveys. Consolidate and develop prospecting groups and teams from headquarters to basic unit levels. Reinforce investigative, research, and planning personnel to serve any immediate task and any long range plan.

The responsibilities of our industry in 1960 are very heavy. The year 1960 is the last year of the three year plan and also the year for preparing to tackle the first five year plan. In the North, many great events are taking place this year. Our Party is thirty years old. Our National Assembly just passed the new Constitution. The Party Congress will be held. The National Assembly will be reelected. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is 15 years old, and President Ho is seventy years old. These historical events help the general situation develop favorably.

In 1960, we will achieve basic socialist reforms. All economic and cultural branches will step up their activities. Following the campaign for better enterprise and construction site management, and following the reforms in training, our cadres and workers are enthusiastically carrying out their 1960 tasks.

Salary increases and improvements in the salary system in 1960 will encourage everybody to intensify production. Progress achieved in the Soviet Union, China, and other brotherly countries has greatly stimulated our people. Our cadres and workers have acquired more new experiences. Their technical and professional levels have been raised. As regards basic construction, many enterprises have already had planning, machine, and increased emulation drives.

However, the responsibilities of 1960 are very heavy. We shall certainly encounter many difficulties. The

expanding economic and cultural sectors of Vietnam demand an increasing number of products from industry. Our growing agriculture will demand a supply of farm implements, fertilizers, and machines from industry. The people will need more consumer goods and building materials.

All state and private owned enterprises, and hand-craft cooperatives will need machines, tools, and materials from industry. All production branches, basic construction, geological and other professional services will carry out more activities than in 1959. The demand for raw materials, equipment, machines, accessories, etc. will be very great.

Many items will not be ready in time. We badly need cadres and technicians. Although we have a number who have made progress, their progress has been slight. Under these circumstances, we have to overfulfil the three year plan and, at the same time, make preparations for the five year plan. We have to take care of the management of industry at headquarters levels and at local levels.

Obstacles are numberless, but these are the difficulties in the developmental process. What matters most is advantages. Our most fundamental advantage is our steady development within an excellent political setting. The year 1960 is the year of fulfillment of the three year plan and a switch to the five year plan. Our most fundamental responsibility in 1960 is: "Struggle to overfulfil and to achieve the 1960 State plan and the three year plan and, at the same time, get ready for the five year plan."

The direction of the main task of industry in 1960 is: "Successfully expand the campaign for better management of enterprises, continue to raise the level of socialist consciousness for cadres and workers, continue to improve enterprise management, concentrate on strengthening technical and economic estimate management taking technique as a basis and economic estimate as the orientation of the management in order to unceasingly increase output and cut down costs."

In activities it is necessary to grasp the spirit of speedy, steady, firm and sustained progress. With this spirit we should carry out the motto: "Speed, quantity, quality, economy, and safety." This is a unified and overall motto which we should not fail to realize.

To successfully fulfill the state plan, we must utilize all inherent potentialities, mobilize all production forces, set high the positive revolutionary spirit and creativeness of all cadres and workers. In the process of realizing the plan, we must constantly pay attention to an overall and well balanced leadership. We should grasp the responsibilities set forth by the Party Central Committee, namely the stepping up of the production of production materials with concentration on the development of consumer goods production; intensification of the development of industry at the central level and, at the same time, development of regional industry aimed at serving agricultural production and cooperativization. We should carry out immediate responsibilities while getting ready for long range duties.

THIS MINING AREA IS VERY PICTURESQUE

[The following is a full translation of an article written Tran Viet, appearing in Nhan Dan, No 2158, 14 February 1960, page 2.]

How picturesque it is -- this mining area of the Nua Mountain which curves like the arms on the throne of "the Goddess." Nature has such a soft beauty here, but more beautiful are those ordinary people who are changing and embellishing nature.

They are the cadres, workers, and soldiers who with modern equipment are transforming the Nua mountain into a chromite mining area. As a continuation of the long, dark and sorrowful history of the Nua Mountain, they are writing new pages in its rejuvenation. The gold-starred red flag strikes a bright note on the background of green mountains under the blue sky. No longer do we see "the tricolor flag" or "the flag of the rising sun." How grandiose it is, this mining area of View Nam!

An old worker who has known bitter days in this Nua mountain area, stops sorting ores, and chats with me at the foot of the mountain. He asks me: "Comrade, do you really want to know the story of those days?" Without waiting for my answer, he continues: "It is the same stream of water, and yet the sky above seems to be completely different.

In those days, I was hungry; when I heard the sound of the brook, I thought of laments and sabbings; nowadays, my stomach is full, the sound of the brook reminds me of songs. The mine is now in our hands, we realize that it is beautiful and rich..."

Chromite is a very rare mineral, indispensable to metallurgy; chromite makes steel more durable, resistant to corrosion, friction, and high temperature. The chromite mines of Vietnam are famous for their reserve volume and the quality of their ores.

Through eras of geological changes, nature seems to favor Vietnam with this stretch of alluvial chromite

deposits dozens of kilometers long. A preliminary drilling of some seventy meters revealed that there is nothing underneath but chromite ores. This mine is better located than those in many other countries.

It has many streams of water to facilitate communication with railway stations and harbors. Nature seems to urge us to utilize these streams for low cost and speedy exploitation of ores. Formerly, the entire area was a sea. Nature mixed chromite ores with alluvial deposits which made exploitation so easy that excavation or drilling of shafts was not necessary.

Like a band of sniffing dogs, the French and Japanese imperialists took their turns at devouring this meaty prey.

In 1927, the chromite-nickel company of Indochina found its way into Nua. They built a factory in 1930, and started production in 1933. Due to their stinginess, the French colonialists invested only a small amount of capital. Production depended on the weather for six months of the year.

In 1940, Japanese troops invaded Indochina and wasted no time in taking care of the mine. They seemed to realize that their time would not be long. Therefore, they tried to swallow down the place as fast as they could. They seized and took away the ores, and destroyed the place while drafting, beating up, and slaughtering coolies.

On the one hand, they utilized the same old French machines, and on the other, they organized the transport of ores. They opened up chromite ore markets at Nua and Lai Thon and sent their henchmen out to buy up every ounce of ore from the people of Co Dinh, Hao Yen, etc. From 4,000 to 6,000 tons of sorted chromite ores were carried away on Fascist trucks, every year. The people could do nothing but starve on this rich stretch of mining area.

Returned to our hands, the mine surges upward with the glory of the August Revolution. We used manual labor to continue the exploitation of the mine. Since the day peace was restored, production increased daily, surpassing even the highest mark under the Japanese. In

the first year, five men sorted seventeen kilograms of ore a day; in 1956, the figure rose to 36 kilograms; in 1957, 50 kilograms; and since 1958 to the present, it averages 100 kilograms a day.

Nevertheless, we are not satisfied with manual labor, we want speedy mechanization of our production. This determination on the part of the State was transmitted to the armies of people who transformed this mining area into a modernized industrial area, and transformed this special gift from nature into a prosperous life: Factories gradually appeared everywhere.

The Almighty Hands

One winter afternoon, dynamite explosions broke the silence. The Nua mountain echoed the sounds like a signal announcing: There they come, those hands!

They are the hands of South Vietnam fighters who have switched from the guns to the hammers; they are the hands of North Vietnamese woman workers who carry stones and bricks up the mountains; they are the hands of our sincere and beloved Chinese technicians.

Being an economically backward country, Vietnams in starting to get familiar with modern industry. However, hands still have to work in the place of machines-- excavation of stones by hand, transport of stones by hand, transport of tons of steel up the mountain by hand.

The mountain slope is steep, but the foundations for a factory must be built there. Like waves, men climb the steps that are dug in stone to drill holes for dynamite. From winter through summer, day and night, workers and soldiers labor under the light of torches. C2 and C4 [presumably number given to each worker] take turns carrying stones up the steep hill. Their footsteps quicken, their shoulders move with the rhythm of the work under the scorching sun or dreary rain or starless night.

The most enthusiastic day was the day the "anti-American-Diem mopping up operations in the D.battlezone" campaign was launched. Hatred against the massacre at Phu Loi inflamed all hearts. The memory of Phu Loi mate-

rialized in the construction of a water drainage system at the foot of the mountain. The sound of the trumpet of the army unit that came here to build the factory resounds like an assault signal during the war years. The D. battlezone is here--at this Nua peaceful construction site, at this battle front for national unification and happiness.

All leading cadres, workers, soldiers, employees, administrative and welfare personnel, all are absorbed in this "anti-mopping up operation" campaign, and "vengeance for Phu Loi" movement. In six days two hundred persons excavated as much stone as five hundred people working in two months. The output [presumably of each person] increased from nine cubic decimeters to one or two cubic meters compared to five cubic decimeters in the old days.

Ten days of "anti-mopping up operations in the D. battlezone" were ten days of emulation at all principal construction sections: the condensing basin, the water tank on the slope of the mountain, etc.

Rain or shine, nobody stops working. Comrade Muoi's unit braved night torrential rains to build some 40 cubic meters of stone at the water tank construction site. Many other units followed their example. In ten campaign days, they realized 55 percent of the month's plan.

Month after month, the Nua mountain makes haste to put on a new appearance to welcome the spring of the year of Canh Ty [zodiacal name]. The team of machine assemblers carried up the mountain on their shoulders the equipment of three plants. This sounds incredible, but it is true. Ore screening machines, ore separation machines, alluvial deposit processing machines, so many other kinds of machines, totalling 350 tons of steel on the shoulders of workers and a South Vietnamese army unit.

The most difficult task was the transport of the parts of the ore screening machine that weighs some thirteen tons. This moved from the ground up the mountain, "flying across" the condensing basin that measures ten meters wide and five meters deep.

And yet, they did all this with their bare hands. The chromite mine construction site welcomed a glorious spring. The power plants and other plants sprang up in the midst of this picturesque landscape. The most joyful day was the day of "the inauguration of cannons" to greet the thirtieth anniversary of the Party and the historical year of 1960. These are not the cannons used in war, they are peaceful cannons.

Three "cannons," light blue in color, pointed at the heap of ores, shot out powerful waterspouts to mix the ores. A pumping machine sucked the ore and move it through pipes to feed different plants. Thus began the chain work system of production in this area of some two square kilometers of land.

We have made the most of the power of water in processing ore into the desired product. Our machines will run 300 days a year. Thanks to modern equipment, all ore processing plants save every ounce of chromite and do not waste anything as was done in the days of manual labor.

This spring, almighty, diligent, and creative hands embellish nature. All plants are bedecked with red flags. The murmur of machines, echoes in the air, announcing the first quantity of chromite coming from the driers. All seem to sing aloud: This mining area is extremely picturesque!

Tran Viet

WHAT SHOULD THE DOMESTIC TRADE BRANCH DO TO REALIZE THE 1960 STATE PLAN?

[This is a full translation of an article by Do Muoi, Minister of Domestic Trade, appearing in Nhan Dan, No 2164, 20 February 1960, page 2.]

The year 1960 is the year that closes the three year plan (1958-1960) and prepares for the first five year plan (1961-1965). The year 1960 must be the year of further powerful and speedy progress for socialist reforms and the building up of socialism in the North.

The responsibility of domestic trade is to efficiently serve the reform and development of economy and culture, and above all, that of agriculture; to efficiently serve the expansion and basic building of industrial production; to contribute to the improvement of the material and cultural life of all strata of working people.

In order to assume this responsibility, we must achieve socialist reform in capitalist private-owned industry and trade; we must achieve the low-level cooperativization of handicrafts and bring the majority of small traders into collective organizations for sales and purchases or into cooperatives for trade and production, to create conditions for the transfer of an additional number of small traders into productive activities.

On the basis of the new production relationship, we must intensify the development of production force in state-private jointly owned industry and in handicraft cooperatives, aiming at increasing output, bettering quality, and lowering cost, to contribute to the economic development of the North, and to the people's needs.

It is necessary to pay more attention to the development of state-operated trade and sale-purchase cooperatives. At the same time, it is necessary to exploit to the fullest the potentialities of private operated trade networks which have been reformed. This is done to expand

the circulation of goods between urban and rural areas, between the delta and the uplands, thus contributing to the expansion of trade between Vietnam, and foreign countries.

Development of state-operated trade and sale-purchase cooperatives must be based on the production branches or types of goods such as food, etc., which are still inadequately developed. It is imperative to center attention on the markets in rural areas, industrial localities, construction sites, workers' housing areas, and coastal and mountainous regions.

It is necessary to find a satisfactory way to settle relations between state-operated trade and sale-purchase cooperatives, between the companies of category I, and those of category II, etc., so as not to obstruct the circulation of goods.

We must unceasingly raise the functional character of socialist trade. To realize this, we must constantly raise the level of socialist consciousness, the sense of responsibility, the concept of serving the masses, the level of production, technical knowledge and the performance of our cadres and employees.

We must concentrate on the improvement of business management, economization, labor output, and the reduction of transport costs in order to serve production, construction, and the consumers and, at the same time, to increase the reserve wealth of Vietnam.

On the basis of the strengthening of socialist trade and the intensified reform of all non-socialist economic sectors, it is necessary to have step-by-step planning, an arrangement of markets, a regularization of the socialist business network to attain a rationalized position.

To arrive at the building of unified and improved socialist markets, it is necessary to have an organized expansion of markets with guarantees that these organized markets will constitute some 77.4 percent of socialist trade (an increase of about 29 percent over 1959) and some 88.3 percent of ordinary trade (an increase of about 23.8 percent over 1959). Thus, unorganized markets will be

considerably reduced. We must concentrate on the problems of collection and purchase and the monopoly of the source of goods, especially food and agricultural products, in order to meet domestic demands and enlarge export volumes.

The crucial point is that all regional Party levels must understand the importance of these problems and concentrate on the education of the peasants--including those in agricultural production cooperatives -- in their duty to sell surplus farm products to the state, and concentrate on the tight leadership in the purchase of farm products.

State-operated trade and particularly sale-purchase co-operatives must improve the organization of collection and purchase activities and correctly implement the policies on collection and purchase.

Together with strengthening the monopoly of the source of goods, it is necessary to arrange and set up a rationalized organization to facilitate the trade activities of the people.

One of the greatest tasks of domestic trade in 1960 is to ensure adequate supplies of raw materials and building materials to the state, and to increase the supply of materials to meet the construction needs of the people; to insure that the supply of production materials to agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and the handicraft industries is improved.

In 1960 the people's purchasing power increased 14.1 percent over 1959. This is a rather rapid increase. It is necessary to insure a supply of major consumer goods. Meanwhile, the supply of other types of goods must also increase in quantity and quality at more rationalized and stabilized prices. As regards a number of goods whose supply is limited, it is necessary to have a satisfactory distribution plan.

At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize the concept of economization in national reconstruction, and the concept of consuming local goods among the people.

The management of markets needs to be improved to meet the new situation. On the basis of the correct policy on

prices set forth by the State, on the basis of the successes scored in past years, we must continue to stabilize prices. Apart from consumers' goods, in 1960 we must strengthen the control of prices of building materials, production materials, and the control of wages in all main professions. We should not be satisfied with past results. On the contrary, we should exert greater efforts to carry out the duties of trade activities in 1960.

Naturally, there will be difficulties. There will be long-range difficulties--consequences of a backward economy and of fifteen years of destructive war; there will be immediate difficulties such as our limited potentialities vis a vis the growing needs in production, construction, and people's livelihood; the inadequate training of our cadres in economic management, and in professional, technical, organizational, and ideological knowledge vis a vis the great responsibilities, etc.

However, we do have new favorable conditions for domestic trade to expand: the socialist reform in the North will be basically achieved. The economy of the North is daily growing more steady and stabilized. Cultural activities are taking a new direction. Through the development of production and basic construction, the people's income and purchasing power will certainly be increased. Socialist ideology and enthusiasm will be heightened every day in all walks of life.

With the tight leadership of the Party and Government, with close cooperation and positive help from the masses, if our cadres and personnel in domestic trade are determined to exert efforts, if all leading echelons in this branch perform a thorough transformation of their ideological, organizational, and political outlook, we will undoubtedly overcome all difficulties, successfully fulfill the above duties, and overfulfill the 1960 State plan ahead of schedule.

ONE YEAR OF SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN PRODUCTION

[This is a full translation of an article by Do Van Suu, appearing in Cong Nghiep (Industry), No. 22, 16 January 1960, pages 5, 10, and 11.]

Together with a successful campaign for the improvement of industrial management and overfulfillment of the 1959 production plan, the task of financial management in production has been completely overfulfilled. As compared to original 1959 plan, all enterprises cut down cost prices by 2.8 percent, representing a decrease of 5.34 percent as compared to 1958. Cumulated funds increased by 11.5 percent and were completed one month ahead of schedule, thus surpassing 1958 by 32 percent.

In addition, we have saved more than three million dong [monetary unit]. The theoretical level and method of financial management have been raised. Economic computation has been expanded and has exerted influence on the intensification of production. We have employed positive measures and gathered the following results:

1. Quantitative and Qualitative Improvement of Performance and Management of the Revenue-Expenditure Plan of Enterprise Finance.

Financial planning reflects all activities of an enterprise in the value of the dong [monetary unit], and intensifies all activities relevant to the plan. It does this while expecting the use of fixed capital and operating capital. An important point to note this year is that many enterprises have urged the people to start on financial planning, to modify closed-door policy making, to practice the campaign of "increasing production volume by using small capital or getting more profit without any additional capital," and at the same time helping other branches improve supply.

The Party Committees and Boards of Directors of enterprises in Hongay, such as textiles, beverages, electrical

power, tea, tin, etc. have exercised unified leadership over all branches in their financial problems. They have not only saved their capital and shortened production cycles, but also bettered their planning.

Experience has taught us that where the Party Committee correctly understands the close relation between production and finance, and exercises unified leadership in financial matters, there is more chance to change "shortage of capital into excess of capital, loss into profit."

Another important improvement made this year 1959 was that we enlarged bank loan credits by 30 percent, determined the size of operating capitals, and practiced business accounting through banks. At the beginning, many enterprises did not grasp "the evident nature of bank credits and state financial management." Therefore, they did not want to borrow from banks for fear of the interest and increases in cost prices.

The truth is that the credit system is rather advantageous to production and economization. Many enterprises, such as the machine production plant at Mao khe and the apatite mine, had to face production, consumption and capital difficulties. However, the state bank helped them insure uninterrupted production.

2. Improvement of Financial Management and Accounting in Order to Serve Production Better and To Economize More.

In implementing instructions regarding the improvement of professional administrative matters issued by the Party and Government, the Ministry has guided all enterprises to practice the following apportionment of financial tasks:

To set up a bank credit system within prescribed limits, to enlarge the right to mobilize the capital for major repair works, to delegate the right to check the details of the plan, to use the budget of the enterprise, etc.

To improve the accounting system is: to reduce the regime of certificates and signatures, to abolish the 3rd degree financial procedure and simplify the 2nd degree

one, to reduce the number of intermediate books and registers, and to practice the regime of prescribed limits so as to reduce intermittent receipts and disbursements.

At the beginning of 1959 all enterprises used to turn in reports that were from two to four months behind schedule. By the end of the year, however, they were about two months late at the most. Many enterprises made reports ahead of schedule such as the electrical power, beverage, and tin branches. The Ministry has already promised the State that one half the time involved will be saved.

Therefore, accounting has helped the Ministry and enterprises have a solid basis for management. Many enterprises succeeded in cutting down the number of employees and papers. The power plant of Hanoi, for instance, cut down by 30 percent the number of accountants, and reduced the expenditures on management by 1.82 percent of the cost price.

3. Intensification of the Analysis of Economic Activities.

At many enterprises, such as the Hongay mine, the tin mines, textile plants, and beverage plants, the Board of Directors used to organize meetings of cadres every month or every quarter of the year, to review costs, profits, and capital. They did this in order to analyze their economic activities, to find out good points and difficulties, to contribute to the good performance of financial tasks and the development of production.

This method of management, according to the people's way, has radically changed the atmosphere in all enterprises, stepped up production, and reduced prices. In proof of this, consider the following results obtained at the cigarette factory before and after the analysis:

The output of each person: from 915 packs of cigarettes to 937 packs; non productive labor: from 19.5 percent to 14.7 percent; absences without valid excuses: from 5.6 percent to 0.2 percent; cost price: from 2.5 percent high to a decrease of 4 percent.

Thus, the Party committee of the enterprises has rightly concluded: "The analysis of economic activities is the most efficient way to overfulfill production plans, to reduce costs, and to increase reserve funds. Following the organization of production units, we must expand economic control and computation, analyze economic activities, and practice management according to the people's way. This is the most effective campaign for production and economization.

4. Intensification of Verification, Especially On-The-Spot Verification.

The most progressive part of 1959's financial management tasks has been the practice of a relatively good system of verification under diversified forms: on-the-spot verification, review of reports, and control before, during, and after performance. Therefore, financial relations at all levels have proved better.

Therefore, we draw the following conclusions from the above situation:

1. Financial matters must be put under the absolute and unified leadership of the Party and become the responsibility of comrade Director because they are closely related to technique, supply, labor, and management, etc. and the formation of an overall and efficient tool for management.

2. Financial tasks are linked to production. They serve production and push production forward. All cadres in planning, technique, supply, and finance must know how to evaluate the economic results of their activities and to fight all perfunctory tendencies.

3. Financial tasks and accounting must be done according to the people's way. Cadres in the financial field have the responsibility to guide all professions, to help the masses participate in the management of capital and to fight for the reduction of costs.

4. The improvement of enterprise management and professional regimes have their good effect on production, economization, the ideological and professional level,

and the method of financial management and accounting. Nevertheless, this is only the beginning. It is necessary to continue the improvement and adaptation of ideology to the development trend of production. Apart from the good results, we still have to face the following difficulties:

1. A large part of capital is still left inactive, many funds are still intact or have been put to irrational use.
2. There is still much waste in the use of funds. Many enterprises still neglect cost price checking and analysis of economic activities.
3. There is still an inadequate conception of conscious struggle to insure accrued funds for the state.

In 1960 the responsibilities of the Finance and Accounting branch must be:

1. To strengthen unified Party leadership in all financial matters and to launch a far-flung campaign among the masses for the practice of economization, the fight against waste, and the lowering of costs.
2. To strengthen all measures of financial accounting management with concentration on verification, financial planning, bank credits, economic assessment, analysis of economic activities, and on-the-spot verification.
3. To continue the training of accountants in finance, and to educate cadres, particularly in the analysis of economic activities.

Do Van Suu

INTENSIFY COMMUNICATION AND
TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES TO SERVE
PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION,
AND CIRCULATION OF GOODS

[This is a full translation of an article by Nguyen Huu Mai, Vice Minister of Communications, Posts, and Telecommunications, appearing in Nhan Dan, No 2169, 25 February 1960, page 2.]

I

In 1959, in realizing the motto of "speedy, powerful, positive, and sound progress" set by the Party Central Committee and Government, the employees and cadres of railroad, land, and water transport branches determined and viewed among themselves to cut down the time spent making railroad car U-turns in railroad yards, to promote safer driving, to transport larger volumes of freight, to promote speedy unloading and fuller loading. They did this to increase labor and equipment output, to save gasoline and oil, and to reduce breakdown and idle time, so as to fulfill the great task of transport in the midst of the shortage of means, raw materials, and equipment.

As a result, for the whole year (1959), the transport branch overfulfilled the State plan by 6.9 percent in tons and by 1.9 percent in kilometric tons. The volume of goods transported in 1959 increased 56 percent over 1958. If we consider each branch separately, we will find that railroad transport increased 76 percent; automobile transport 47 percent; and river transport, 24 percent. As regards the transport of passengers, the entire branch has overfulfilled the plan by 5.6 percent, showing an increase of 8.8 percent over 1958.

The quality of traffic has been clearly improved. Labor output increased from 17 percent to 38 percent over 1958. All the main expenditures for better quality actually exceeded our planning. Through the increase of labor output, better utilization of available means, economization of gasoline, oil, and coal, etc. transport

cost--as compared to the figures of our plan--decreased by five percent in state-operated automobile transport, 10 percent in railroad transport, and 12 percent in sea transport.

However, in 1959, all transport branches still showed many deficiencies. These included: inadequacy in coping with emergencies in the course of the year, despite the fact that responsibilities set down in the plan have been fulfilled; goods accumulated in storehouses and delays in transport still occurred many times at many places.

The management of available means was still bad; the proportion of operational vehicles was still low; the organization of loading and unloading operations was poor; the time that vehicles spent on waiting for loading and unloading was too long; the handling of consigned goods at storehouses or along the way was no good; and the development of available means was slow, especially in the river transport branch.

Furthermore, there were some objective difficulties which hampered the realization of the plan of the transport branch. Many enterprises, plants, factories, and organizations did not take good care of their means of transportation. They did not work at night, in the afternoons, on Sundays, and holidays with the transport branch so as to insure uninterrupted activities. Loading and unloading were not done fast enough.

II

The transport task in 1960 is formidable. Compared to 1959, the volume of freight traffic will increase by 31 percent including river transport which scores an increase of 34 percent (state-operated river transport alone increases by 90 percent); sea transport with an increase of 18 percent (state-operated sea transport alone increases by 22.5 percent); automobile transport scores an increase of 48 percent (state-operated automobile transport increases by 72 percent); and railroad transport will increase by 29.5 percent.

The past showed us that: progress made in agriculture, industry, and basic construction, etc. demands more effort on the part of the transport branch. The reverse is also true: every effort exerted by the transport branch creates better conditions for development of the above branches. Each defect or each delay of the transport branch has a decisive effect on the development and realization of the plans of agriculture, industry, basic construction, and trade.

This year, (1959), many great events occurred in the North. They stimulated patriotic emulation campaigns among our people, and spurred all activities toward an unprecedented progress. The communication-transport branch must foresee this situation, and prepare itself morally and materially in order to carry out greater duties in the new development trend of production and construction.

It is imperative to struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the plan in quantity, quality, reduction of costs, and schedule. It is imperative to heighten the concept of service and the notion of urgency among the workers and cadres, to set a concrete target for the struggle in order to overcome difficulties, to carry out duties, to guarantee better quantity and quality of transport, higher transport output, economization of raw materials and equipment and fuel, and reduced costs so as to cut down freight charges and to increase cumulated funds for the State.

III

In order to meet the above demands, it is necessary to have a tighter management and more rational repartition of all types of transport, to develop to the fullest the potentials of existing motorized means of transport, to positively coordinate two-way traffic, to cut down the proportion of non-operational vehicles, to master the conditions of transportation in all organizations and state enterprises so as to coordinate the transport of goods within the enterprises' coverage and the transport of goods in the general plan.

Moreover, it is necessary to intensify the production of the means of transport such as railroad cars, barges, tugboats, and wagons; to improve and speed up repair work so as to insure larger numbers of operational vehicles and cut down the time vehicles lay inactive in repair shops.

It is necessary to intensify the improvement of private-operated transport or individually operated transport so as to assist all cooperatives and units of state-private operated transport in their technical management. It is indispensable to take good care of and to fully utilize rudimentary means of transport. We must be determined not to use motorized transport means to cover short distances.

At present, and in the foreseeable future, rudimentary means of transport are still indispensable and effective, particularly in short distance or regional transport, or transport in rural areas or within city limits, etc. It is necessary to help all organizations or cooperatives of rudimentary means of transport to improve their equipment such as the use of ball bearing, and so forth.

Loading and unloading is an important aspect of transport activities. In 1959, 3/4 of our transport time were spent on loading, unloading, and waiting or clearing. This is a big waste. Uninterrupted time and space in transport activities are of utmost importance. The transport branch does not operate like administrative organs or industrial enterprises that produce one type of goods.

Arrangements for workers and cadres to work according to the job and the work shift, regardless of day or night or Sundays and holidays is essential and the law of the transport branch (including loading, unloading, and storage). Transport done according to administrative work hours is a form of backwardness in organization and thinking. It wastes our means of transport and hinders the development of production. In 1960, we must overcome this situation.

On the basis of the sense of collective responsibility and the spirit of socialist cooperation, transport enterprises and goods producing enterprises must coordinate

their activities, to make thorough preparations aimed at insuring speedy loading and unloading, speedy receipts and deliveries, to insure speedy release of means of transport after the repair, and to increase the yield of vehicles and boats, so that large volumes of goods will be transported with a smaller number of vehicles. This will contribute to the solution of difficulties and to maintaining the momentum of the general development of our economy.

IV

In transport activities, the time consumed loading goods into vehicles, transporting them to new destinations, unloading them and putting them into storehouses, is a complex process which involves a great deal of manpower. Therefore, it requires close cooperation between the transport branch and all goods producing branches, and tax collecting agencies, etc. That is why the leadership of Party committees in transport units and warehouses, in all branches and localities, is so important to the uniformed pace of activities and the promotion of a sense of collective responsibility toward transport activities.

The regime of contractual economy which was recently instituted by the Government is an effective policy to build up and strengthen the above cooperative relation between transport enterprises and goods producing enterprises. During the last few years, we have been practicing the regime of bilateral contracts between transport organizations and goods producing ones.

However, result was not much because the legal nature of the contracts was deficient as was the thinking of those who implemented them. In 1960, we must struggle for correct implementation of the contractual economic regime so as to push transport activities one step forward.

Up to now, economic control and computation has been widely used in all state-operated transport branches, and partly in the preliminary stage of some state-private operated transport cooperatives and units. However, the results were poor in quality.

In 1960, together with the intensification of production management, it is necessary to strengthen economic management in all transport enterprises. Raising the level of economic control and computation is an important factor in the increase of output, the intensification of transport activities, the practice of economization, and the reduction of transport costs.

It is necessary to master economic investigative activities, to maintain the volume of goods, and to strengthen planning. Each transport enterprise or unit must not only have a plan for each month and each quarter of the year, but also for each week and each day. Thorough understanding of transport needs, and close following and management of all operations by vehicles and boats so as to insure a rationalized mobilization and distribution, are most important.

In 1959, we made great progress toward realization of the transport plan. However, deficiencies and difficulties are still great. The responsibilities of the 1960 plan are heavy; they require fuller achievement in the realization of the plan. A thorough grasp of the mottoes and policies set forth by the Party and government, complete confidence in the strength of the masses, and improvement of political management, all are indispensable if we are to fulfill and overfulfill the transport plan of 1960.